

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1856.

## FILLMORE FOR PRESIDENT—DONELSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT—THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

The telegraph has already spread far and wide the news of the nomination by the Know-nothing National Convention of Mr. Fillmore for President, and Major Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President. No two men, perhaps, ever presented a more complete antagonism than these two who are now put before the country on the same ticket as candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the people. One has been the very embodiment of Federal Whiggery, the other the most clamorous of Democrats. The first when asked, in 1838, by an Anti-slavery Society—

"Whether he was in favor of the right of petition opposed to the annexation of Texas; in favor of the abolition of the internal slave trade; and of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia,"

Thus replied:

"I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall, therefore, content myself for the present, by answering all your interrogatories in the affirmative, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject."

The other, the adopted son of Gen. Jackson, the bearer of his name, and the owner of a hundred slaves! Surely no contrast could be more striking! Yet the potent magic of Know-nothingism has blotted out all antagonism, and healed all asperities. These two old and bitter political enemies now stand before the country as twin brothers. When it is borne in mind that when Mr. Fillmore was President, Major Donelson was the editor of the Washington Union, and the writer of the strongest philippics against him, the miracle of the unlooked for union between them is not the less astounding! But the ways and the wonders of Know-nothingism are past finding out.

We presume the calculation of the nominating convention is, that the scattered forces of old whiggery will be rallied; and the South, where Mr. Fillmore has been supposed to be popular, will be conciliated, by the nomination of that gentleman, and that the nomination of the adopted son and namesake of General Andrew Jackson will gain over many of the admirers of the old hero. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that but for the accident of his name, Major Donelson would never have been honored with the nomination he has received. That well known Hedge Parson, Brownlow, of Tennessee, who prays and fights by turns, intimated as much in the convention. After complimenting the Major in his own peculiar classic phraseology, by describing him as "a large, patriotic, greasy Tennesseean," he said:

"It had been understood and arranged that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and Donelson terrible, and then the old line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again."

Not having room for the entire proceedings of the convention, we content ourselves with subjoining the following account of the voting:

For President.

STATE	Fillmore	Donelson	Law	McLean	Stanton	Raynor
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1

Mr. Taylor changed his vote from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Boling changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore.

Mr. Lockhead changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore.

Mr. Bartlett changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore, because he knew the latter to be acceptable to all Kentucky. Out of our own State Mr. Fillmore stands first in our affections.

Mr. Bullock, of New York, changed his vote from Fillmore.

Mr. Lockwood, of Wisconsin, changed from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Westbrook, of New York, said he would not change his vote, but would vote for Fillmore on the unanimous vote.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, voted for Mr. Davis, but now that the Kentucky delegation had left him, he withdrew his vote, and would refuse to vote for any one.

Mr. Weeks of New Jersey, was authorized to change six votes of his State from Stockton to Fillmore.

Mr. Grandon of New Jersey, desired to speak for himself. He would change his vote from Stockton to Fillmore, because he knew that Fillmore was nearest to the heart of the son of New Jersey—Stockton. He promised that the second Congressional District of his State would give a majority for the nominee of the Convention.

A delegate from Michigan changed the entire vote from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Pickett, of Tennessee, voted for Garrett Davis, but if any one here desired to know how he stood, he would say that he was for Fillmore up to the hilt.

Various other delegates changed their votes and the greatest excitement ensued, every one being on the tip of expectation.

The Secretary announced the result as follows:

Number of votes cast 243.

Necessary to elect 122.

For Fillmore 179.

For Law 24.

For Davis 10.

For McLean 13.

For Stanton 3.

For Raynor 14.

The Chair declared that Millard Fillmore

having received a majority of the votes cast, was the nominee of the Convention for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Sergeant of New York, said, as he had first nominated George Law for President, he now moved that Millard Fillmore be declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The motion being put, it was carried by a tremendous shout of ayes.

Six hearty cheers were then given, and the greatest joy prevailed, amid loud cheering, there being at this time 600 outsiders in the room, who gave vent to their feelings of delight in tones of thunder.

Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, proposed three cheers for New York, which were given.

For Vice President.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President. The ballot for a candidate for Vice President was attended with much excitement and the frequent changes of vote created difficulty in making a correct record. The candidates at first voted for were Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama; Percy Walker, of Alabama; Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee; A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia; Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts; and Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina. But after the vote had been called, delegates from various States arose, and changed their votes in favor of Mr. Donelson. The result was announced as follows:

Percy Walker.....8 And: A. J. Donelson, 181.

A. H. H. Stewart.....2 J. Gardner.....12.

Kenneth Raynor.....8

Mr. Donelson having received a majority of the votes for the Vice Presidency, was declared the nominee of the Convention.

On motion, and amid much applause, the nomination was made, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for a committee of five, to be appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their selection, and Messrs. A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia; Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Erasmus Brooks, of New York; E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky; Wm. J. Faneuil, of Massachusetts; and the President of the Convention, appointed a Committee to perform the business.

During the progress of the convention, many things occurred to disturb its harmony and to give rise to heated sectional strife and personal controversy. There was a strong infusion of Black Republicanism in the convention, whose blind fanaticism and violent abolitionism drove from the convention some of the most prominent Southern members. They, however, afterwards returned; and, being embraced by the immaculate Brownlow, resumed their seats and their participation in the proceedings. Subsequently, and just before the voting for President commenced, another exodus from the convention took place, of about fifty Northern delegates.

The Northern bolters held a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel, at 5 o'clock, and the following named delegates, representing eight States, were present:

New Hampshire.—Ex-Governor Colby.

Connecticut.—Lucien G. Peck, J. B. Doutham, H. Griswold, E. Perkins and D. E. Booth.

Rhode Island.—L. J. Nightingale and Oliver C. Massachusetts.—W. S. Thurston and Z. K. Pangborn.

Pennsylvania.—John Williams, R. M. Riddle, J. F. Coffey and W. P. Chase.

Ohio.—F. Spooner, T. H. Ford, L. H. Olds, O. H. Fishback, Thomas McClees, M. T. Sturtevant, H. C. Hodges, J. B. Baker, W. H. C. Mitchell, Jacob Egbert, W. B. Allison, W. B. Chapman, W. D. Rogers, D. W. Stambauch and W. Gilman.

Iowa.—L. H. Webster and W. P. Clark.

Illinois.—Henry S. Jennings.

Lieut. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, was called to the chair, and Lucien G. Peck and L. H. Webster were chosen secretaries.

Their protest is as follows:

PROTEST OF THE BOLTERS.

The Philadelphia papers contain a report of a meeting of the delegates from the several States, who bolted from the above convention. Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, presided. Delegates from eight States were present. They agreed on the following protest:

"To the American Party of the Union.—The undersigned, delegates to the National Nominating Convention now in session in Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri compromise, demanded by the freemen of the North, is redress of an undeniable wrong, and the assertion of its spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country; they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well defined opinions of the North and of the Americans of the free States upon this question as a denial of the right of free men to the redress of their grievances. They have therefore withdrawn from the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and that delegates be sent to the convention to meet in the city of New York on Thursday, the 12th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States."

Some of the delegates decided in favor of uniting with the Republicans, while others said that if that were done they could not remain in the organization. Two of the delegates from Connecticut stated that they would go for Mr. Fillmore if he would place himself on the anti-Nebraska platform. Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was at this meeting.

When it is borne in mind that the delegates from eight States drew out of the convention and repudiated its nominees, how ridiculous does all the hullabaloo of the Know-nothings seem. It is idle in them to be exclaiming victory, victory, and to be firing guns in affected exultation, when they begin their canvass with the certain loss of eight States. We may well doubt whether, under such circumstances, President Fillmore can be persuaded to accept the nomination. Having once been President, he would not value at a brass farthing a mere empty nomination. If he has the good common sense for which he enjoys the credit, he will not accept a nomination such as has been conferred on him, and which is destined to a most calamitous defeat. However, he may run with the hope of carrying the election to the House and succeeding in the general scramble.

The promises made by the various members of the convention that such and such States were safe for the ticket, are melancholy evidences of the insane zeal or utter ignorance of the persons who made them. Among the States pledged to the ticket was Virginia! Is any man so infatuated as to believe in Know-nothing success in Virginia?

We had designed commenting on the unmeaning platform adopted by the convention, but we have not the space to-day. We will conclude with a few remarks in relation to the Know-nothing candidate for President.

That Mr. Fillmore is or has been more popular

lar at the South than any other Northern Whig, we are willing to concede; but some events have occurred, and others are in progress, which will bring Mr. Fillmore from his retirement before the country almost as a new man.

Had he been dead and buried, he could not have maintained a more complete and ominous silence in regard to the vital questions of the day, than he has maintained. He travelled through the entire South during the pendency of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; he was entertained with all that cordial hospitality which is allowed to be a characteristic of Southern men. Yet on that vital question was he absolutely dumb throughout his protracted pilgrimage. No man can say whether he is or is not in favor of that Black Republican and Northern Know-nothing movement—the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. No man can say whether or not he is the friend of the emigrant aid societies and a sympathizer with the Free-soil party in Kansas. Yet in utter ignorance of his opinions on these and other important subjects, he is put forward as the chosen candidate of the Southern Know-nothings for President of the United States.

His friends are reckoning without their host. They will find that he will be required to come out and declare himself. Tried by his letter of 1838 to the anti-slavery party, he would seem to be altogether opposed to the views of the South in respect to the subjects to which we have alluded.

We are satisfied that no contractor, even had he controlled every steamboat on the river, if not frozen over between Cairo and Memphis, has been so low and completely blocked up with ice that boats have been a whole week making the trip, while the usual time is only twenty-four hours. Many boats that have come up have done so at great hazard, and most of them have run aground. The contractors have made every exertion to forward the mail. If they have not succeeded, it is beyond human control.

The hue and cry raised against the contractors comes from disappointed parties in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, who were bidders for the contract, at a higher rate. Everybody who knows anything about Western steamboats is well aware that the boats owned in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, with the exception of two or three which do not run above the falls, are the slowest and most inferior afloat. Some of these boats have been offered for sale when none others could be had, but demanded a most exorbitant price. The contractors have offered them \$10, and in some instances \$16, for delivering each mail bag to their agents on the wharf-boats along the route, but they have demanded as high as \$70. These very boats land passengers, after carrying him two or three hundred miles and furnishing him with lodging and boarding, for \$5.

The contractors have offered a fair compensation, and if the steamboats persist in refusing the mail at it they will find themselves losers by it.

The contract for carrying a daily mail between New Orleans and Cairo, was awarded by the Postmaster General, about the beginning of December last, to Messrs. Eastman of Indiana, Gaines of Arkansas, and Woodburne of Mississippi, as being the lowest bidders by several hundred thousand dollars. The service commenced on the 1st of January. These contractors are gentlemen of the highest respectability—men of means, of industry, and indomitable energy—one of them an old and experienced mail contractor. At the time the contract was awarded for establishing a daily line of steamers between those important points, the thanks of the great west and southwest were lavished upon the Postmaster General, not only for its great saving to the public treasury, but for the discrimination and knowledge of character manifested in the selection of men to perform the service. It is to be hoped that a combination of steamboat monopolists on the western waters will not be able to produce a failure by the means charged by the Louisville Journal, and that the enterprising contractors will be enabled to weather the storm until they complete the building of their own boats.

Later from Mexico.

The steamer Texas, at New Orleans, February 25, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 22d. Her news is as follows:

On the night of the 12th the Castle of San Juan pronounced for Gen. Tamazac. Some firing took place on both sides, attended with a slight loss, until the 20th, when the castle surrendered to the city. The leaders of the insurrection in the castle had been condemned to be shot. Puebla was still in possession of Tamazac.

California and Nicaragua.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans, February 25, with two weeks later dates from California. She brings intelligence that Col. Kinney had gone to Granada to effect an alliance with Gen. Walker. There is a rumor brought by some of the passengers, but of doubtful authenticity, that Col. Kinney had been arrested at Granada by Gen. Walker and condemned to be shot, but that he was saved from death by the interference of some of Walker's officers.

All the Central American States except Nicaragua have formed an alliance.

The San Francisco markets closed on the 5th with a downward tendency. Considerable rain had fallen throughout California, and the agricultural prospects were good. The mining accounts were very encouraging.

No Senator had been elected by the California Legislature, and there were little prospects of a choice being made. Mr. Foote was the American nominee.

There has been no fighting in Oregon since the last accounts.

MORE SNOW.

Yesterday there was another heavy fall of snow, affording a prospect of more sleighing; of which sport, during the present season, the pleasure-seekers have had enough to gratify

## THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ON THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

We have felt more than an ordinary degree of curiosity as to the course of our neighbor, the *Intelligencer*, in regard to the nominations made by the Philadelphia Convention. In its issue of yesterday, the *Intelligencer* plainly indicates its course. After saying that its editors are not members of the Know-nothing Order, and after paying a high compliment to ex-President Fillmore, it says:

"What course the Whigs may pursue under the present political circumstances of the country, what candidate they may select, or what person they may support for the Chief Magistracy, it is not for us to decide or for any one now to lead to success or failure, belong to the future; but we should be unfaithful to our known sentiments, and uniform avowals if we were to suppress now the expression of our opinion of the merits of Mr. Fillmore, and the confidence with which, on trial, he inspired the country in his qualifications for a wise and safe and conservative President."

It appears from the above that the *Intelligencer* is in favor of drumming up the lost and scattered Whigs for the purpose of holding a convention—that it will be bound by the nominations of such a convention; but that it would prefer the adoption by the Whigs of the Know-nothing ticket.

The motion for a Whig convention comes too late. The cynic of old could scarcely find a baker's dozen of them with the aid of his candle. The Democratic party claims the triumph of rescuing the best of them from ruin. Men in this representative country, where all must be, to a greater or less degree, politicians, cannot long maintain neutrality. To be neutral, is to be nothing. Most of the good old Whigs and active young Whigs in the South, when deserted by their Know-nothing brethren, cast in their fortunes with the Democracy, and they will never repent it!

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following letter was written by the President to the Boston Mercantile Library Association in response to an invitation to attend the celebration by them of Washington's birthday.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your letter of the 31st ult., inviting me, in the name of the members of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, to join with them in celebrating the approaching birthday of Washington. It would be most grateful to me to listen to the instructive thoughts and eloquent words which will on this occasion be addressed to his country, but this, of course, will not be in my power.

I honor the purpose of rendering the tribute of your affectionate reverence of the memory of him who was the hero of our independence—the statesman of the revolution—the foremost among the founders of the American Union.

He lived the leader and the guide of our fathers; he died to become the type of greatness to us and to our posterity. It is no fabulous glory which surrounds his name; his no doubtful lineaments, delusively magnified in the eye of the blind obscurity of antiquity. He stands before us in the clear light of history, with all his faultless proportions of mind as of person distinctly visible.

Whether in war at the head of armies, or in peace at that of cabinets—whether in the exercise of public authority, or in the calm scenes of devoted retirement—his entire life, military and civil, public and private, is one long lesson of wisdom and of instruction to his country. His career possesses a completeness, his character a dignity of style, his fame a noble symmetry, which will cause him in all time to stand forth as the representative man of this republic, and the moral patriot of the world.

If the people of every State and Territory of this great Union, of every age, sex, and condition, could be gathered together, and all the children of our fathers—would assemble annually on the 22d of February, in their respective cities, towns, and hamlets, and listen to the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, it would, in my judgment, accomplish more in the way of awakening a deep sense of constitutional duty, of settling questions of moral obligation in relation to the exercise of the executive power, of dissipating errors of sentiment and opinion, and of insuring security and perpetuity to the blessings which we enjoy, than any other instrumentality which man's wisdom can devise.

In pausing for a day, as you propose, to dwell upon the grand life of Washington and to call to mind the patriotism which, by act and by speech, he inculcated, you cannot fail to refresh the love of country in your breasts, and to feel your own hearts swell, as his, through life, never ceased to do with a devotion to the common weal, not narrowly confined to place or section, but coextensive with the broad limits of the Union.

With my best wishes for the usefulness and enjoyment of your gathering, I am, gentlemen, your obliged friend and servant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. Charles G. Chase, Carlos Pierce, W. H. Leonard, Jr., A. F. Sise, Edw. W. Foster, Committee.

A Pertinent Question.

Says the New York Day Book:

"Fifty thousand negroes in this State, and not one of them will go to Kansas to fight for the cause of freedom! Who would think? Come, come, Mr. Frederick Douglass, why don't you raise a company of black guards and don't Rev. Ward Beecher will furnish you with rifles. Where is Dr. Pennington?"

The Frigate Merrimack.

An officer on board the new frigate Merrimack, which sailed from Boston a few days since, sends the following despatch to a friend, under date of February 26th: "We are off. The ship under steam is making nine knots per hour, the engine and boiler exceeding all expectation. Chief Engineer Martin is almost overwhelmed with delight."

Our Relations with England.

It is stated by the New York Commercial Advertiser, upon the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the Asia, and who saw Mr. Buchanan on the eve of his departure, that all the points of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain were in a fair way for adjustment, and would be settled in a few days.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

The lecture delivered by this gentleman at the Smithsonian Institution, on Tuesday night, was largely attended by both ladies and gentlemen; the President of the United States and others holding high Executive, Judicial, and Legislative positions, being among the auditory. The theme of Mr. Gough was temperance, which he treated in his usually attractive style of oratory.

This and to-morrow evening, he will lecture at the new Baptist Church, on Thirteenth street.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten steamships of war. Mr. Bell, of Tenn., addressed the Senate on the Central American question.

In the course of his remarks, he said that he saw in the language of the treaty itself that it was not expected that Great Britain would withdraw absolutely and unconditionally from the Mosquito protectorate. She was not required to abandon that protectorate; while at the same time every precaution had been taken by the American negotiator, that the main, substantial object should be attained, of preventing her from exercising any dominion there under any form or pretext whatever. He would not deny that Great Britain might now be disposed to avail herself of this forbearance on our part, in order to defeat entirely the main objects of the treaty; but he did not think it expedient at present for this government to take any step that might bring on a conflict, not with England alone, but with all her allies, including the whole of western Europe.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, February 26, the Speaker appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Select Committee to which was referred the bill to provide for railroad and telegraphic communication between the Atlantic States and the Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes, introduced in the House on Thursday last by Mr. DENVER:

Messrs. Denver, of California; Woodworth, of Illinois; Houston, of Alabama; Mott, of Ohio; Wells, of Wisconsin; Kidwell, of Virginia; Jewett, of Kentucky; McGuffey, of Ohio; Evans, of Texas; Reade, of North Carolina; Wood, of New Jersey; Lindley, of Missouri; Kunkle, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations, a bill for the support of the Military Academy, and a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1857, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. SEWARD, in making an explanation concerning his absence when the Speaker of the House was elected, accused the Americans and the Republicans of sympathizing, the one party with the other, both of them taking ground against the Administration on account of the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, recommending to the favorable consideration of the House the following communication from the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1856.

SIR: Improvements in arms and munitions of war having been recently perfected whereby their efficiency has been much increased it is very desirable that these improvements should be applied as far and as soon as practicable to the arms on hand, both in the Government arsenals and in the possession of the States.

Although our present supply of arms is as good as and probably superior to those of the same date of manufacture of any other nation, we should have in the use of them, in their present condition, to cope at disadvantage with others who may have been beforehand with us in the actual application to their arms of the recent improvements.

It has been our policy heretofore to carry on gradually and slowly the work of preparation for military efficiency, both offensive and defensive, and in pursuance of this policy the estimates of the War Department, from year to year, have been limited to the execution of such work only as accorded with the ordinary means of our resources and arsenals, with but a small force of operatives in employment. The regular estimates last submitted to Congress are based on these considerations. In view, however, of the propriety of assuring at the earliest practicable period military efficiency as regards armament and munitions, (we have it abundantly as regards men) it seems proper to prepare more rapidly and vigorously than we have heretofore done, for the purpose of increasing our supplies of improved small arms by the manufacture of new ones and by the alteration of those of past dates of fabrication, including both of United States and State arms; and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition, accoutrements, and implements for the immediate and most efficient use of the whole.

In order to effect this it is necessary that more than ordinary means be placed at the disposal of the Executive, and I respectfully suggest and recommend that application be made for an early appropriation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country, to be applied, at the discretion of the President, to the objects before stated.

I have the honor to be, respectively, your obedient servant. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

To the President.

In the Senate, yesterday, February 27, Mr. Weller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the efficiency of the army, in accordance with the recent message of the President, recommending an appropriation of three millions of dollars for that purpose.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that they had had under consideration the election contested case of Judge Trumbull. The matter had been fully discussed, but such a diversity of opinion existed among the members of that committee, they had come to the conclusion to ask that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be referred back to the Senate. The report was adopted.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution declaring Judge Trumbull's seat vacant; and Mr. Crittenden gave notice of his intention to introduce one declaring that gentleman a Senator for six years from the fourth of March, 1855.

After the transaction of other business, the bill making provision for invalid and other pensions were passed; and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, February 27, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

Various reports were made from the several standing committees and appropriately referred.

The House, after debate, returned the message of the President, (inserted in Tuesday's proceedings), relative to increasing our military efficiency, and asking three millions of dollars for that purpose, to the Committee on Military Affairs; and adjourned.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—The Annapolis Republican mentions a rumor that Governor Ligon will refuse to give the Hon. Anthony Kennedy his commission as United States Senator, on the ground that he was ineligible at the time of his election to that post. The following is a portion of the constitution bearing upon the subject, which is supposed to sustain the objection:

"No Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, shall, during the term for which he was elected, be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased during such term, or shall during that time hold any office or receive the salary or profits of any office, under the appointment of the Executive or Legislature."

Mr. Kennedy's term of office as United States Senator does not commence until March, 1857, and therefore the restriction (says one of our exchanges) can by no possibility affect him until that time.

## The Amendatory Naval Reform Bill.

The subjoined bill, to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," was reported to the Senate on Tuesday by Hon. Mr. Mallory, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was read and passed to a second reading:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the written request, made within thirty days after the passage thereof, by any officer of the navy who was dropped by the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of such officer for naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the Secretary of the Navy shall present the facts and the opinion of the court in each case to the President of the United States for his consideration and such action as he shall deem consistent with justice and the interests of the public service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within six months from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February,